### Business Notices.

For a Summer Har—Go to Knox.—It's wasting time the hot weather to visit minor establishments, when by soing direct to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st, or No. 533 Broadway, Knox will give you thirty varieties to select from. Knox can out any kind of a head, and, we may add, any kind of preketbook, too.

BLACK SILKS .- We will open THIS MORNING & large stock of superior BLACE SILES, warranted to wear well at 54, 64 and 7/ per yard. E. H. LEADERATER & CO. No. 347 Broadway.

What temperance is to health,
Is economy to wealth.

Complete Zephyr Cassimere Suits \$10: Check
Marsellies Suits \$8 50. July Suits \$3; Grass Linen Coats \$1 50.

&c., MEVANN's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

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BOSTON PIANOS.-HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway has the sole sgency of T. GILBERT & Co. PIANOS, with and without the Mohan, Jacob CHICKERING, HALLETT & CORSTON'S and WOODWARD & BROWS'S PIANOS, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are tha bost Beston makes and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS and BONDS will take place Titls Day, at 125 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange. For further particulars see his advantagement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFE, with HALL'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF HOLD, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, the same that were awarded separate medias at the World's Fair, London, 1954, and at the World's Fair, New-York, in 1833 and 1854, and this is the Lock, and the only Powder-Proof Lock, that received a media at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and are now advectised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, with HALL'S PATENT FOWDER-PROOF LOCKS.

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-This is a fast SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—This is a fast age, and, determined to distance all competitors, we have just made a grand improvement in our admirable Sewing Machines by Adding First Fer Cray to Their Ferd. A very great economy is thus effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, read of rooms. &. All the other recent great improvements are retained and one feated in these new Machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated that Singler's Sawing Machines, at the moderate prices aded, are more economical to the user than any of the laterior Machines in market, if the latter ould be had as a grib. Convenient and estisfactory references can be given to those who are using our Machines with great pacifit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. Singler & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

AGUE SUFFERERS CURED WITHOUT PO SON NEW PRINCIPLE! NEW REMEDY! - The universal cause of Pever and Ague is Malaris, and the perfect antidote to that atmospheric poison, called "Ruodes's Fever and Ague Ourr," never falls to insure perfect health. Every other medicine, pill or mixture in the market contains. Arsenic, Quinine, Mercury, Strychnine or other noxions drugs which, though they may "break the chills" temporarily, are sure to "break the constitution" of the poor sufferer at the same time; they are the offspring either of false medical principles or merconsty quacks. None of them can offer such testimony as the following from the most celebrated chemiat in the United

States: "New-York, June 11, 1855.
"I have made a chemical examination of "Handles's Fever and Agge Cure," or "ANTHOUS TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I faund any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

James R. Chilton, M. D., Chemist."

GEO. B. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-at., and for sale by C. H. King, C. V. Giickener & Co., and druggists

RETICULES BELOW COST.—In order to clear out our entire stock of Ladies' RETICULES, we have greatly reduced the prices, without reference to cost. Cal and see.

TUTLE'S & MORNIUM OF FANCY GOODS,
NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 348 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &C .- Constantly on hand Comprising in part, a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES FRATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS and COMPORTERS, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner Muberry Wholesale and retail. MARTIN WILLAMD, Agent.

Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (San-day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Asthms. Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Malos and Fensiles. Consultation free

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES. The best in the world, the admiration of compulseurs, the envy of imistors. Soid and applied at No. 233 Breadway, inthe private rooms.) The largest stock of Wigs and Toupees in America, also BACTHELOR'S Moldavia Cream, for preserving the hair.

HECKERS' MACARONI-For delicacy of flavor and superiority in other respects over the imported article, re commends itself at once for family use. Fut up is boxes of 25 ft each by HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, No. 201 (55 ft 17-st., New-York. A discount on purchases of ten and twenty boxes.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- The first surgeons of this great country have generously and nobly recommended this valuable OINTMENT to their patients and the public constally as an infallible remedy for Wounds. Sores and Ulcers. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 20 Maiden inne, N. 3., and No. 244 Strank, Londor, and by all Druggitts, at 28c., 62jc. and \$1

PANAMA HATS .- We have prepared by pressing of Parama Hars, which to close off we offer at unprece-low prices. A few Sea-Shore Hars only remain on Visitors to Watering Places should examine them. Leary & Co., Statters, Astor House, Breadway.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NEW REMEDY!-" Facts are

resistance to any attacks from Malaria, which is known to be the cause of Fever and Ague.

The value of this Remedy consists in these simple facts:
It is free from all poisonous druss, pleasant to the taste, may be taken at any and all times, and though the smallest quantity possesses the power to step the worst Chills and Fever, the in-gredients are so harmless that no possible injury can come from its constant use. in proof of which the following certificate is attached to each bottle:

"New-Yors: June 11, 1835.

its constant use. in proof of which the following certificate is attached to each bottle:

"I have made a chemical examination of Rooder's Fever and Ague Care' or 'Autidate to Malaria,' and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

The claims of such a medicine are safely based upon its intrinsic merits. It has no similarity whatever to say of the pills or mixtures which abound in every section, and contain more or less of the poisons which destroy the vitality of the ayestem and have caused irreparable injury to thousands of credulous and ignorant sufferees.

RHODER'S FEVER AND ACHE CURE NEVER fails, strange as it may seem, and a trial only is necessary to establish every word there estated as facts.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, E. I. Onorge H. Bates, Wholessle Agent, No. 133 Water-\*; and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICHENER & Co., and draggists generally.

usefulness, beauty, comfort and natural appearance, are unrivoled in America or Europe. Offices and Manufactories at No. 28 Broadway; No. 376 Chestuatest., Philadelphia; and Spring-reld, Mass. ARTIFICIAL LEGS .- "PALMER'S PATENT" for

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR LIVES AND LIMBS.-We would caution pedcetrians in their travels about the City to beware of stepping upon the granite stones covering sewer-culverts at almost every corner, unless they en tertain but a slight regard for their tives or limbs. At nearly every corner in the City there is a culvert conneeting with the sewers. These culverts are about twenty or thirty feet deep, being about ten er fifteen deeper than the sewer-spening, in order to catch any heavy substances that may be swept along the gutters, and allow only water to pass through the sewers-the refuse substances being deposited in the pit of the culverts. Over these culverts, and level with the sidewalk, are coverings of stone, which may be removed whenever it becomes necessary to remove the foreign substances that may have fallen into the pit. These coverings are very badly constructed, and consequently extremely dangerous. Every day or two may be seen in various parts of the City the coverings to cuiverts that have broken away, the aperture being filled with a barrel to prevent accident, until th premises can be repaired. The stones covering the culverts in every section of the City wabble about under the feet, and our citizens run a great risk in venturing to tread upon them.

FIRE IN FALL RIVER-FOUR HORSES BURNED. We learn that the stable of Dr. Nathau Durfee in Fall River was discovered to be on fire between 11 and 12 o'clock last night and was totally destroyed. Four horses, several carriages and a quantity of hay were also burned. Loss estimated at from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

[Beston Traveller, Tuessay.

# New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1855.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Our Fairwiss.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Fast-Office, and their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Fast-Office and blate.

and diefe. but The Trisune wishing their Post Office atschaiged, should in all cases give their present Post-Office,
specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly, or
ekly; and club subscribers should give date of subscription,
a would frequently appears delay. This would frequently prevent delay.

Subscribes a wishing to have the direction of The Tribuxe changed, must state the old address as well as the new.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, \*6 per annum. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIEUNE is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, and sent to mail subscribers at \$3 per annum; two copies for \$5; five copies for \$11 25.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at \$2 per annum; three copies for \$5; five copies for \$8; ten copies for \$12; twenty copies, when sent to one address, \$20. Subscriptions, in all cases, payable in advance.

Under the head of "The Liquor Traffic" we give several important items of news; among them a decision against the sale of imported liquors outside of original packages, by Judge Birdsall; another as to the powers of Justices to punish for drunkenness, by Justice Pearcy; the seizure of a large quantity of liquor in Williamsburgh; an account of the Albany outrage; and lesser news from other

We learn that the Republican State Committee, appointed at the adjourned Anti-Nebraska State Convention at Auburn last Autumn, met at Albany on the 4th inst, and decided to call a State Convention of all citizens opposed to the legislation admitting Slavery into Nebraska and Kansas. The day for this Convention is not

Our Washington dispatches give some interesting facts concerning the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, the details for working being now under consideration by our Secretary of State and the British Minister.

The result of the Bankers' Convention at Syracuse is a plan for a Clearing and Redemption House in this City; and a Committee was raised to elaborate the design and get it into working order.

Mr. Charles Dickens delivered a speech on Administrative Reform at the great meeting held at Drury Lane Theater on the 27th June. It is copied on another page. Mr. Dickens appears here faverably as a public speaker for the first time on a political subject. He has had, however, a certain preparation therefor, in the studies which he has given to the social shortcomings and distresses of the British peoplethe result of bad government. But Mr. Dickens does not touch the root of the evil-monarchy-without which the hereditary barons, the joking Palmerstons and didactic Landsdownes, could not stand; and he tapers off with some saccharine slip-slop about the happiness of his ' Royal Mistress and her fair line of "children." So long as that rotten humbug exists, Mr. Dickens may spout in vain. The pet creatures of royalty-the receivers of its stolen goods, the aristocracy-will have their own way either openly or occultly.

# FROM SEVASTOPOL.

Contrary to public expectation the mail of the Pacine, which arrived yesterday morning, brings no detailed account of the repulse of the Allies at Sevastopol on the 18th of June. We have, it is true, some bare statements respecting the number of kelled and wounded in that affair, on which we briefly comment below. But instead of the expected dispatches, we have at last Gen. Pelissier's detailed account of the capture of the Mamelon and Quarries. Even this however is not of a pature to distinctly show the drift of the military policy of the man who now virtually commands the 200,000 allied troops in the Crimea. We have to trust to negative rather than positive evidence if we desire to come to a conclusion on that subject. To guess what Pelissier intends to do, we must look not so much at what he does as at what he refrains from doing. But let us look again at the capture of the Mamelon; it has some features that

repay examination. The 6th and 7th of June were devoted to a cannonade on the whole line of the allied batteries. But while on the left attack (the Flagstaff to the Quarantine Bastion) this cannonade was a mere demonstration, on the right attack (Redan to Mount Sapun) it was in good earnest. Here the Russian outworks were particularly subjected to a heavy fire. Their fire appearing to be sufficiently silenced and their defenders sufficiently weakened, on the evening of the 7th the assault was ordered. The French had two distinct positions to carry, forming two plateaux, separated from each other by a ravine; the English one plateau, with a ravine on either side. The mode in which the two armies prepared for the assault was characteristic of their peculiar qualities and traditions. The French set apart four divisions, two for each separate attack. Thus, against the Mamelon Vert (Kamtschatka redoubt) two divisions were collected, and two more against Mount Sapun: each attack having two brigades, in distinct columns, in front for the charge, and two brigades in reserve. Thus eighteen battaliens were to charge and eighteen to support-in all at least 28,000 to 30,000 men. This disposition was perfectly in accordance with the regulations and traditions of the French army, which in grand charges always attacks in columns, and sometimes in rather too unwieldy ones. The English, if formed in the same way, would have required two divisions for their part of the business; two brigades for the attack and two for the reserve. True to their own system, however, they told off for the charge about 1,000 men, or about two battaliens-hardly equal to half a French brigade. They had strong reserves no doubt; but, nevertheless, where the French would have employed three men they employed only one. This is a consequence partly of the British system of attacking in line instead of in column, and partly of the great tenacity of the British soldier in defensive positions. These 1,000 British soldiers were not even let loose all at once; at first 200 charged and carried the Russian works; then 200, more were sent as a reënforcement; the remainder followed in the same way; and then 1,000 British soldiers, once established in the Russian position, held it

against six successive attacks, and under the

continuous front and enfilading fire of the Rus-

their number above one-half were dead or wounded: but the place was theirs, and some of them had even now and then followed the Russisns into the Redan. This was an exploit which to 1,000 Frenchmen could have achieved. But the passive endurance of the British soldier under fire knows hardly any bounds; and when, as in that night, the hand-to-hand combat takes the form of his favorite amusement, the streetrow, then he is in his own element, and will fight six to one with all the reckless delight in

As to the French attack, Gen. Pelissier gives us a long account of the brigades and regiments engaged, and has a complimentary word for each of them; but his statements as to the respective positions and lines of attack of each column are very indistinct, while his narrative of the deselopment of the action is almost incomprehensible, and an indication of the losses is entirely wanting. By comparing this official bultetin with other accounts, we are enabled to make out that the French took the Mamelon in the first onset, followed the retiring Russians up to the Melakoff bastion, entered it here and there, were repulsed by the Russian's, again lost the Mamelon, drew up in a semi-circle bebind it, and by another advance finally took possession of it. On the other side of the Careening Bay ravine the Volhynsk redoubt was taken with little loss; the struggle at the Selingbinsk redoubt, which is situated to its rear, was more severe, but nothing like that at the Mameloa. Owing to the exaggerated number of treops which Pelissier brought to bear upon the points attacked, and to the unwieldy columns they must have formed, the French loss must have been very great. The fact that no official statement of it has been made, is sufficient to prove this. We should say from 1,500 to 2,000 would not be exaggerated.

As to the Russians, they were placed in peculiar circumstances. They could not garrison these outworks with great numbers of man, as this would have been to expose them to certain destruction by the every's artitlery, even before the assault was attempted. Thus, they could only keep a minimum of defenders in these redoubts, and had to trust to the commanding fire of their artillery in the Malakoff and the Redan, as well as to the action of their reserves in the place. They had two battalionsabout 800 men-in the Mamelon. But the redoubts once taken, they never got into them again so as to establish themselves properly. They discovered that a besieged army may very quickly loose a position, but cannot easily regain it. Beside this, the Mamelon redoubt was so complicated in its construction, by traverses and blindages, forming a sort of impremptu easemates, that although exceedingly well covered against artillery, its garrison was almost helpless sgainst an assault--ach compartment being scarcely capable of holding a gun and the men to serve it. As soon, therefore, as the guns were dismounted, the infantry who had to defend the work against an assault, had no space for a position from which they could act upon the assaulting columns by simultaneous fire in masses. Broken up into small detachments they succumbed to the impetuosity of the assailants, and again proved that where they cannot fight in large masses, the Russian infantry neither equals the intelligence and quickness of glance of the French, no; the desperate

bull-dog valor of the English. The engagement of the 7th was followed by a ten days' repose, during which trenches were finished and connected, batteries traced, and gut s and ammun don brought up. At the same time two reconnoissances were pushed into the interior of the country. The first, to Baidar, 12 miles from Balaklava, on the road which leads down to the south coast, was merely preliminary; the second, toward Altodor, six miles beyond Clorgup, on the Chernaya, was made in the right direction. Aitodor is situated on the high ground leading toward the valley of the Upper Belbek, by which alone, as we have stated long ago, the Russian position at Inkermann can be effectually turned. But then, to send a reconnoitering column thither, and not to follow it up by occupying the ground in force and commeneing operations at once, is nothing but putting the enemy on his guard by pointing out to him from which side he is menaced. Now, it may be that the country about Aitodor was found impracticable, but we doubt it; and even in that case, the intention of a flank march to turn the enemy is too plainly indicated in this maneuver. If this flack march could be used as a mere feint, well and good; but we are convinced that it must be made the chief movement, and therefore it should not be hinted at

before the Allies really mean to undertake it. Instead, however, of following up these weak demonstrations in the field, General Pelissier attempted something very different. The 18th of June, Waterloo day, saw the English and French troops marching abreast to storm the Russian lines on the right attack. The English attacked the Redan, the French Malakoff. Waterloo was to be thus avenged; but unfortunately the affair went wrong. They were both repulsed with terrific slaughter. The official lists state their loss at about 5,000, but from the known want of veracity in the French accounts we are induced to calculate it about 50 per cent higher. As no particulars have been received, the tactical features of this battle must be left entirely aside for the present. What we can take into consideration now is its strategical and political nature.

Pelissier is held up by the outire press of Europe as a man who will not be commanded by telegraph from Paris, but who acts unflinchingly by his own judgment. We have had reasons to doubt this peculiar sort of obstinacy. and the fact of his attempt to avenge Waterloo "pobly," that is by a common victory of the French and English, fully confirms our doubt. The idea of such a fest could only come from his Majesty, the Emperor of the French-the great believer in anniversaries, the man who cannot let the 2d of December pass by in any year without attempting some extraordinary trick; the man who, before the Chamber of Peers, said that his special vocation was to avenge Waterloo. That Pelissier had the strictest orders to celebrate the Battle of Waterloo by a splendid anniversary there can be no doubt. The way in which he did it is the only part of the business for which he is responsible.

The assault upon the lines of the redoubt of Karabelnaya must, as we are more than ever convinced, be considered a blunder. But

sian works. When the morning dawned, of until we know the man thoroughly, we will continue to give Pelissier the benefit of every circumstance which at this distance from the spot may appear to involve a doubt. New, it may be that the sanitary state of the Heracleatic Chersonese-a subject to which we long since called attention-is such that a speedy termination of the operations in that small space of ground is highly desirable. The exhaustions from the decomposing bodies of 25,000 meg and 10,000 horses are such as to seriously affect the health of the army during Summer. Of the other abominations accumulated there we will not speak. Pelissier may think that it is possible in a short time to drive the Russians from the south side, to destroy the place completely, to leave but a few men to guard it, and then to take the field with a strong army. We make this supposition because we prefer to see at least some rational motive in the actions of an old soldier. But if this is the case he mistook the strength of the place. We said at the time. that any attempt to follow up the successes of the 7th against the town itself would be defeated; our opinion is confirmed by events. We said the key to Sevastopol lay north of Inkermann; the engagement of the 18th seems to

Thus we are ready to admit that Gen. Pelisier was lead by perfectly logical considerations to prefer an assault on Karabelnays to an advance into the field; but at the same time we must equally admit that people on the spot are very apt to take minor facts for the premises of their conclusions, and that Pelissier, by the repulse of the 18th, appears to be convicted of having given in to this weakness; for if it shows strength of character to stick obstinately to the business in hand, it equally shows weakness of intellect to follow up that business in a roundabout way, because it has once been entered upon. Peilisier would be right in attempting to take Sevastopol at all hazards; but he is evidently wrong in not seeing that the nearest road into Sevastopol leads through Inkermann and the Russian army celending that position.

Unless the allied armies take good care to profit without delay by their superiority, they will before long find themselves in a very awkward position. The necessity of recaforcing ber force in the Crimes has long been recognized by Russia. The completion of the reserve battaliens of the regular army, and the levy and organization of the militia in 200 battalions, but more especially the reduction of the Austrian army of observation to 180,000 men-the rest being either dismissed on furlough or stationed in the interior of the empire-now offer an opportunity to do this. In consequence a reserve army has been formed at Odessa, about 25,000 men of which are said to be stationed at Nicolaiëff, some twelve to fifteen days' march from Sevastopol. Two divisions of grenadiers are also said to be on the march from Volhynia. By the middle of July therefore, and perhaps sooner, the Russians may again have recovered the superiority of numbers, unless decisive defeats of the troops now opposing the Allies occur in the mean time. We are, indeed, informed that 50,000 more Frenchmen are marching to Toulon and Marseilles for embarkation; but they will certainly be too late, and can hardly do more than fill up the gaps which battle and sickness (now reappearing in the allied

camp) have made in the ranks. The operations in the Sea of Azoff have destroyed one source of supply for the Russians; but as the Dnieper is far more than the Don the natural outlet of the Russian corn districts, there is no doubt that great quantities of it are at Cherson-more than the Russians in the Crimen require to feed them. Thence the transport to Sympheropol is so not very difficult. Whoever expects from the Azoff expedition a serious and immediate effect on the provisioning of Sevastopol, labors under a great error.

The scales, though for some time past turned in favor of the Allies, may yet be balanced again, campaign is far from being decided, if the Russians act promptly.

# THE HANGO MASSACRE.

This mail, as we anticipated, has brought the true version of the Hango massacre. The colored gentleman upon whose testimony the bloody tale was told and held up by the British Press to rouse the horror of civilized nations against barbarian Russia, lent, as we suspected. considerable amount of color to the facts. There was about a spoonfull of fact to a quart of fiction. It appears that so far from confirming the story-the absurdity of which was so pleasantly pointed out by "An American"-of the Russian officer in command having shouted in gross, but for a Russian peculiarly grammatical, English: "I don't care a damp for a flag of truce, the Russians state that the merchant vessel having been but a few hours before sacked and burned by the British man-of-war of which this ship's crew formed a part, they anticipated an attack upon the place, and secreting themselves for the purpose of defense, had not observed the flag of truce said to have been borne by the Cossack's boat. So far from the whole party having been massacred with that bloody barbarism against which the London Press invokes the reprobation of civilized nations with such a howl of horror, Lieutenant Genese and the greater number of the boat's crew of the Coronek are enjoying, as prisoners of war, that g-nerous treatment of which Lord Dunkellie and the other British prisoners have written in such exuberant langation. War is full of horrid episodes, but the ghastly scars on humanity are not inflicted by any individual country. The hand of every nation is stained with such bloody spots. We confess we see nothing in this Hango affair to give to it an extra streak or wake extraordinary horror. We would rather suggest to the London Press whether it be, we will not say just, but wise, to dress up these tales in such false and exaggerated colors. For a moment they may swell the recruiting market, by rousing in bonest British breasts a fire of indigpant fury; but men will not throw away their indignation twice, and we suspect the angry Englishman whose wrath was so playfully pic tured by "An American," will not make himself ridiculous a second time, or bestow his rage until he is sure it has found a deserving object. In the explanation of the Governor of Hel-

singfors, it is mentioned that the British have a playful habit of occasionally sailing under Russian colors, and with the gay simplicity of Eton boys, taking soundings and carrying out similar sweet utilities. As long as these contrivances are successful they are called "a jokee."

over the cunning of his lads. The Russians have, however, the same objection to "practical "joking in the army" that John himself has recently shown, and if it brings him occasionally into mischief he can hardly complain.

Sir Charles Wood, the English first Lord of the Admirslty, has taken occasion to state that the story of the British boat having, under the pretense of returning the Governor of Kertch's carriage with a flag of truce, taken the soundings of the bay, was without foundation. The story came instantaneously from the different correspondents of the British camp, was dwelt on with delight in England, and laughed over as a feat of most excellent cunning. If they have had to suffer for bad intentions and pleasant boasting, they have themselves to blame. A flag of truce is a sacred thing, and sacred things should not be lightly spoken of.

#### COMFORT FOR THE BOOHOOS.

The most despondent and vocal of our Boohoos were not personally in favor of the annexation of Texas. They would rather have had that star stay out of our constellation, and they submitted to its admision only, as they submit to all the advances and usurpations of the Slave power, for the sake of peace and to save the Union. They never welcome the admission of Slave States for Slavery's sake, but for the Union's, and always rejoice that the balance is kept even by the cotemporaneous admission of Free States. Well, gentlemen, if the annexation of Texas with its Slavery was no great blessing, would it be any great curse if it should leave us? Or suppose Georgia should leave us, as she threatens in case Kansasis not admitted with Slavery, and should take Florida and South Carelina with her, would that be any worse than the dis-annexation of Texas? Here we add a Free State and get rid of three Slave States at a blow. The slave power thus throws at our feet as much as the result of half a dozen of its greatest victories. Is this very terrible ! If the supposed seceding States had never been embraced in the Union, a failure to annex them as an offset to free Kansas would not have been very deplorable, would it?

How likely a faction which has always shown so keen a relish for addition is to subtract three States from its power, in revenge for being baffled in its design to add one more, must be left entirely to your credulity to decide. Ours is not adequate to the task. We only call your attention to the nature and degree of the evil in case it happens. Weigh it well, gentlemen, before you exhaust the briny floods within your sympathetic and patriotic bosoms.

Possibly your fears extend to a more serious subtraction, amounting to an entire secession of the stripes from the stars. You are in awe lest the Slave States, having gained and long rejoiced in almost unlimited power over the Free States, should relinquish the whole of that power if not permitted slightly to increase it. In that case the Union will be sundered precisely between Freedom and Slavery, and poor Freedom will be left to make her way down through the unexplored tracts of future history with an utter destitution of despots. What might befall her in such untried circumstances is doubtless sufficient to sgitate the profoundest depths of your timidity, and to unseal fountains there worthy of the prophet Jeremiah. But first consider whether the circumstances are at all probable. Remember how anxious all the Slave States have always been to introduce into our treaties wish neighboring nations a clause for the rendition of their fugitive property of a peculiar sort. The labors of our Federal diplomatists for this purpose with Mexico and Great Britain have far exceeded the labors of Hercules in numbers and sifficulty. The Union, as now interpreted and administered, embodies such a treaty, or rather exists as such. Whatever then may be said of distant Slave States, will those most powerful and populous ones which border on Free States voluntarily give up this treaty, now the sole practical guaran slave property, with a certainty that they will get nothing so good in place of it? Their sympathies may go hugely with the States south of them: but they are under bonds to the precise money-value of their slaves not to yield to those sympathies, and they are too poor to forfeit

their bonds. Is not this a comforting thought? So long as the Fugitive Slave law exists as the national interpretation of the constitutional clause about escaping from service or labor due in any State into another, the most abject of Union-Savers ought to be sure that Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri will stick to us. But suppose that law should be flatly renealed: what then ! The States aforesaid, having lost their guarantee, would be obliged to divest themselves in one way or mother of their peculiar property as soon as possible. They would then come into the world's land-market and invite emigrants from the Free States and from foreign countries. The rise of their real estate would soon richly compensate them for any losses on the un-real. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the absence of any law for such a purpose would at once make it for the interest of every border Slave State to become a Free State-it would in fact leave no alternative but that or ruin. Thus it is impossible that in consequence of such a repeal the Slave States will slough off in a body. The physical, geographical nature of Slavery itself makes it sufficiently certain that there will be no dissolution of the Union, unless the Free States should come to the determination to withdraw from those which tolerate Slavery. It might not be so difficult to find reasons for such a determination, but the Bookoo party may safely console themselves that such a thing will not be done ill the Free States have fairly tried their hand at managing the Federal Government for the purposes laid down in the preamble to its Con-

The St. Louis Republican says if the writer in THE TRIBUNE who calls Gen. Stringfellow a border ruffian" "will only show himself in Platte County, the probability is he will have his metal tested." In other words, Stringfelow having no other means than the bowie-knife and revolver of proving that he is not a border ruffian, would be very glad to relieve himself of that unpleasant imputation by backing and shooting at the persons of those who have believed it. As he can hardly hope for a chance at them all, we beg to say, by way of relieving the sensitive soul of Stringfellow from its present painful predicament, that it can hardly be necessary to carry his mild proposal into execution in order to prove himself a truly chivalrous and John Bull chuckles immensely with glee and sweet-mannered gentleman. The simple

fact that he desires to settle the question is such a manner proves beyond dispute that in stead of being a ruffian, he is nothing but what is perfectly refined, charming and delightfulthe hope of his country and the ornament of

The Republican also says that it is the epithets we have applied to the Missourians which have led them to attack Gov. Reeder, and that if Tux TRIBUNE is wise it will discontinue all such appellations "and save its friends from very unpleasant consequences." This not only shows what an influential sheet ours is, but seems to indicate that all the borderers of Western Missouri share the desire of the doughty Stringfellow to prove that we have spoken too severely, by maiming, killing, and the like polite attentiens to whomsoever in that quarter presumes to differ from them is opinion. We believe they are the same high-minded people who invaded Kansas and carried the election with cannon, rifles and bowie-knives for the sole reason that societies had been formed to promote the emigration of freemen into the Territory, but for which they would have made no attempt to influence the elections at all. It is astonishing how these meek spirited and law-abiding Missourians have been misunderstood and misrepre-

### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 11, 1855, William L. Lee, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, has arrived in Washington, clothed with power to negotiate a commercial treat; ith this Government.

The United States Court of Claims commences its

resion to morrow in the Supreme Court-room.
Col. Wheeler, our Minister to Central America, has

Col. Wheeler, our Minister to Central America, has arrived here.

Baron Winspear, the new Chargé d' Affaires from Naples, will probably present his credentials to-day.

During the last three days long interviews have taken place at the State Department between the British Minister and the Secretary of State relative to the course to be pursued by the Fishery Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty. These interviews have been attended by Messrs. Cushman, the American Commissioner and Perley the British Commissioner. It has been agreed that the Commissioners shall forthwith proceed to the fishing grounds within the gulf of St. Lawrence, embarking at Haifax in a British cutter, each being attended by a Secretary, Surveyor and Marine Hydrographer, to record the proceedings and make the requisite charts. An officer from the Coast Survey Office will probably be deached to perform the latter duty for our Commissioner. When the season shall be so far advanced that they can no longer prosecute their labors in the season shall be so far advanced that they can no longer prosecute their labors in the that they can no longer prosecute their labors in the gulf or on the coast of Nova Scotia, they will shift their ground to the coast of the United States when a United States cutter will be provided, and operations conducted in the same manner as on the shores of the

All the arrangements were completed to-day in the most smicable and liberal manner, and the necessary instructions issued. The Commissioners were calculated at dinner vesterday by the President of the United States, and left Washington this afternoon for

United States, and left Washington this afternoon for New-York en route for Halifax.

The President to-day issued his Proclamation pre-scribing the following frontier ports through which bonded merchandise may be exported to Canada in addition to those now designated by law under the Reciprocity Treaty: Rouse's Point, Cape Vincent, Suspension Bridge and Dunkirk, New-York: Swanton, Albany and Island Pond, Vermont; Toledo, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mackinso, Michigan; Eastport, Maine; and Pembina, Minne-sots.

Hon. Wm. Lee, Commissioner from the Sandwich Islands, and Baron Winspear, the new Neapolitan Charge d'Affairs, severally presented their credentials at the State Department to-day, and were afterward introduced by Mr. Marcy to the President, whom the usual official civilities and assurances of mutual

HALLOWELL, Me., Wednes lay, July 11, 1855. A large and respectable Know-Nothing Convention of Kennebec County was held here yesterday, nearly

KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION IN MAINE.

every Council being represented. Strong resolutions were ad pted against the National Administration and Slavery, and recommending open nominations in con nection with the Republican party.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, Wednesday, July 11, 1855.
The House of Representatives to day postponed the
Ten-Hour Law to next session by 126 to 101. Police Justice Hunt of Nashua has been removed by strict party vote. The bill to remodel the Judiciary has been passed by

a large vote.

The New-Hampshire Senators in Congress were instructed to support an extension of the period of residence of aliens from ten to twenty years before entitling them to the full benefits of naturalization.

REVOLT OF THE FOREIGN LEGION.

Bostos, Wednesday, July 11, 1835.

The Foreign Legion stationed at Melville Island had broken out in open revoit. They complain that they have been grossly deceived both by the parties who induced them first to go on there and by the Government there before enlisting. A strong force of the 78th Regiment was sent out to quell the mutiny, and to take the ringleaders into the citadel.

Fifty men of the Royal Artillery serving in the garrison were under immediate orders for the Crimes.

Late Halitax papers state that immense quantities of mackerel have been caught and that the prospects of the fishing season were never better.

Baltimore, Wednesday, July 11, 1855. New-Orleans papers of Tuesday and Wednesday are

Galveston dates to the 28th ult. report several Inan outrages. There is nothing later in regard to the movements of

the Rio Grande Revolutionists.

The election of Merrick, the Know-Nothing candidate, as Chief-Justice of Louisiana is certain by about 2,000 majority. THE AFFAIRS OF PAGE BACON & Co.

THE AFFAIRS OF PAGE BACON & Co.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 11, 1855.

In our papers this morning, H. D. Bacon's reply to the Committee of the Common Council of St. Louis is published. Ke proposes that the city shall pay to Messis. Page, Bacon & Co. the full amount due for interest, cost, &c.; also all the money expended by them on account of the railroads subsequent to the date of the deed, up to the time of the retransfer of the same with interest—the city taking the Mortgage Bonds of the Company bearing interest at 7 per cent, and having twenty years to run.

On Saturday might a young man named Belssing, of good family, took his sister, who has been leading a dissolute life, out riding into the country, and there shot her. He then returned to the hotel where he was staying, and on Sunday shot himself.

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION.

The powder-mill in Senangon, N. H., exploded on Monday, killing a man named Thomas West. Two hundred negs of powder exploded.

THE REPORTED LOSS OF THE SHIP ANN.
Nonpole, Wednesday, July 11, 1855.
The man who represented himself as the only survivor of the ship Ann, which he said was lost of Key West, has been arrested and imprisoned as an im-

STEAMER BURNED-EIGHT LIVES LOST. New-Orleans, Monday, July 9, 1855. The steamer Magnolia, with a cargo of 1,000 balls of cotton, was destroyed by fire a fittle below Baton Rouge, and eight lives were lost.

There were 160 deaths in this city last week, includ-ing 32 from yellow fever and 19 from cholers.

SOUTHERN STEAMERS. CHARLESTON, Wednesday, July 11, 1855.
The United States Mail steamship Southerner, Captanas Ewen, arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning.

(Sunday) morning.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

The steamship Alabama has arrived here, after a passage of sixty hours from New-York, with all ea board well.